

The Oxford County Citizen.

A. E. Herriek 8-10-18

VOLUME XXIV—NUMBER 13

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1918.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Washington

By J. E. Jones

AFTER THE WAR

It is the business of the Government to look ahead! Already Washington has plans in operation to provide against the day of the home-coming of American soldiers.

War-risk Insurance is one of the greatest plans of modern times. Vocational employment for wounded soldiers is an actuality, and plans are being perfected to take care of ten thousand incapacitated men, who are likely to return from Pershing's Army this year.

Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, has called attention to the fact that at the close of the Civil War America met its problems of caring for the returning soldiers by throwing millions of acres of homestead land open for entry. The so-called Homestead Law was signed by Lincoln in the second year of the war, and out of our wealth in lands we had farms to offer millions of veterans. But the bountiful domains of the sixties and seventies have passed, and, as Mr. Lane puts it: "We have no land in any way comparable to that in the public domain . . . when men turned westward with army rifle and 'rolled blanket' to begin life anew."

Even though the rich homestead lands have all been taken, the fact remains that there are still arid lands in the West, out-crope lands in the Northwest and in the States bordering the Great Lakes. The swamp-lands of the South can be made available through their proper development. However, the best opportunity for new home-seekers doubtless lies in the Colorado Basin.

"That great project, I believe, will appeal to the new spirit of America," says Secretary Lane, who comments: "It would mean the conquest of an empire in the Southwest. It is believed that more than three millions of acres of arid land could be reclaimed by the completion of the Upper and Lower Colorado Basin Projects. It has been officially estimated that more than fifteen millions of acres of irrigable land now remain in the Government's hands. This is the great remaining storehouse of Government land for reclamation."

THE DRIFT TO FARMS

Harkening back to the days of the Civil War, there is an abundance of evidence that soldiers returning from military life showed a decided preference for agricultural pursuits. The soldier life in the open appears to be conducive to the selection of the farm for a vocation. History challenges the prediction and prophesy so often heard, that our soldier boys will flock to the great cities upon their return from Europe. They have never shown any tendency to creep themselves up in apartment houses and tenement flats.

The United States is no longer ignoring the experience of other countries, and Governments; and we have ceased to drift along in a self-satisfied manner. A study has been made of the agricultural conditions of Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand and Australia with reference to the land situation, and it has been determined that organized community development in these countries has succeeded in turning the drift of population from the cities toward the farm.

The Interior Department, under Secretary Lane, is urging that the Government seize the opportunity for immediate work and has impressed them with their duty with reference to beginning new irrigation projects and reclaiming vast tracts of land that can be utilized after the war, so that the United States may be able to say to its returning soldiers: "If you wish to go upon a farm, we are a variety of farms, of which you may take your pick, which the Government has prepared against the day of your return."

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Under a new form of employment that has been worked out through the United States Department of Labor, a centralization of employment service for the purpose of recruiting and distributing labor for world production has been effected. The new United States employment service proposes to place the United States, and a large staff has been employed at Washington, and throughout the country. Communal labor boards have been established, beginning with August 1, it is the purpose of the Government to control, as far as possible, the employment of labor. Ten thousand private employment agencies throughout the United States will be forced out of business. Similar work has been carried on successfully in England since the beginning

GRANGE NEWS

FRANKLIN GRANGE

Franklin Grange celebrated Ladies' Night, Saturday evening, Aug. 3. Eighty-five members were present. Mrs. Bertha Lovejoy presented the following program:

Music, Choir
Drill by 12 young ladies led by Liberty, (Mrs. Elsie Cole)
Piano Solo, encore, Mrs. Wisco
Tableau, "Rock of Ages"
Duet, "The Gypsy Countess"
Mrs. Lena Cushman, Ned Lovejoy
Piano Duet, Mrs. Wisco, Miss Perham
Farce, "The Kid Curriers"
August 17, the next meeting, the first and second degrees will be conferred.

THOMAS HEATH

Mr. Thomas Heath, the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heath, died very suddenly last Thursday morning at their home on High street.

Mr. Heath had been a victim of heart trouble for a number of years but had worked most of the time, being employed in the garage of Herriek Bros. Co. Last Wednesday he was called for a second examination before the Board at South Paris and failed to pass. Wednesday night he appeared in his usual health but upon being called by his mother the next morning he failed to get up and she reached him just as he was expiring.

Tommy, as he was generally called, was born in Bethel 29 years ago, and has always made his home here. He was a modest, unassuming fellow who was well liked by those who knew him. Besides his father and mother he is survived by a brother, Albert, and a sister, Mrs. Herbert Swan.

The funeral was held Sunday at the home, Rev. Mr. Truman officiating.

President Wilson, in a message upon this subject dated June 10, said: "California draws its unskilled labor from as far west as Buffalo, New York from as far west as the Mississippi; this labor has been induced to move fruitlessly from one point to another, congesting the railways and losing both time and money." Labor has been urged by the President to respond as loyally as heretofore to any calls issued by the Government employment service for voluntary enlistment in essential industry.

President adds: "And I ask for both alike to remember that no sacrifice will have been in vain if we are able to prove, beyond all question, that the highest and best form of efficiency is the spontaneous cooperation of a free people."

"FUNDAMENTAL LAWS"

United States Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, in discussing Government ownership said that he had been a student of the subject all his life, and that he had likewise devoted some time to the study of "fundamental principles and the underlying policies of Socialism." Senator Watson declares that in the legislation aiming at taking over huge property interests that the doors have been opened to a policy "which, if relentlessly pursued, means inevitable changes in our form of Government."

In the new policy extending Government control over our large industrial institutions, Senator Watson discovers the danger that "fundamental law" is being swept aside, and he declares that the basic ideas of Government are being overturned, with the result that we are led to suspect that our institutions are a myth, fundamentals a hallucination, and law and order irrelevant terms. He asserted that our whole fabric of Government may even become only "a Eutopia that can never be realized among men."

Senator Watson predicted that unless Congress checked the onrushing tide that all factories engaged in the manufacture of munitions and supplies will eventually be laid hold of, and all the industries of the United States, save along agriculture, will soon pass under Government control. Senator voiced the opinion that conditions are leading the United States towards Socialism. Public dissent is easily ignited, he points out by a course like that adopted with the railroads, when an increase of \$300,000,000 in wages of railway employees followed speedily upon the heels of Government control.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to all those who so kindly remembered us in our recent bereavement, and especially for the beautiful floral tributes from the Herriek & Ladd Co., and the employees at Herriek Bros. Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heath,
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Heath,
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Swan.

RED CROSS NOTES

REPORT OF TREASURER BETHEL

BEAUCH A. R. C., FOR JULY

Balance on hand July 1, \$234.07
To rec'd of Charles Kimball, 2.00
To rec'd of Home Fund Sale, supper and dance, 151.08
To rec'd of Mrs. E. C. Park, 1.00
To rec'd of Junior Red Cross, Membership, .50
To rec'd of Merrill, Springer Flag Fund, 2.75
To rec'd of West Bethel Auxiliary, 9.00
To rec'd of Red Cross Dance, 2.00
To rec'd of Home Fund Com., 3.00
To rec'd of Red Cross Dance, 11.10
To rec'd of Penny Collection, 2.00
To rec'd of 16 Memberships, 16.00

CREDIT \$435.40

By paid Southern Oxford Chapter, \$20.31
By paid W. E. Bosserman, 6.00
By paid Irving L. Carver, 4.75
By paid Southern Oxford Chapter, 102.37
By paid Southern Oxford Chapter, 10.35
By paid Southern Oxford Chapter, 8.00

\$151.79

Balance on hand Aug. 1, \$253.61

Irving L. Carver, Treas.

MR. W. E. LITTLEHALE

Mr. Littlehale passed away at his home on Vernon street, Sunday afternoon. Since his return from the hospital last winter he has been in failing health.

Mr. Littlehale was born in Riley Plantation in May, 1852, the son of Luther and Betsey Fifield Littlehale, and came to Bethel to live twenty-seven years ago. He is survived by a wife and one son, Lucian, and a grandson, Robert, also a brother, Mr. Lafayette Littlehale, and a sister, Mrs. Julia Coburn.

Funeral services were held at the home Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Truman officiating. Burial was in the family lot in Norway.

MRS. WALTER FICKETT

(Continued.)

On Sunday, July 23, at her home in Stroudwater, Mary Ellen Fickett (Mrs. Walter Fickett) passed from earth. Mrs. Fickett was born in Bethel, but passed most of her life in Deering, now Portland. She was educated at Westbrook Seminary and the Misses Byrnes' School in Portland.

In 1879 she married Walter Fickett of Stroudwater and their home was in the attractive old colonial house on Westbrook street which has been the home of the Fickett family for many years. Mr. Fickett died in 1909. Since that time, Mrs. Fickett had continued to live in the old home with her younger son, Leonard Everett, who holds a position with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. Her elder son, Walter Philip, is president of the National Association of Pearl Button Manufacturers, with headquarters in New York City.

In her early womanhood Mrs. Fickett identified herself with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She was treasurer of the Stroudwater Union for 25 years and of late years its corresponding secretary. To the work of this organization she gave time and in intelligent interest and did much for its advancement.

For years she was a tireless helper in the local church and Sunday School and since girlhood was the organist and the director of singing in both of these.

Mrs. Fickett was a member of the D. L. S. Club and held office from time to time in that society. She organized the Stroudwater Improvement Society and was its first president. Doing much to make the organization useful in the community.

The cause of equal suffrage strongly appealed to Mrs. Fickett and she was ardent in support of the ballot for women. Her latest public work was for the war relief department of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Fickett was a model housekeeper, a loving wife, a devoted mother, and a public spirited citizen. Remembering her enthusiasm, her energy, her ability and her friendliness, we do not feel that she has died; rather do we think of her in the words of James Whitcomb Riley:

"I cannot say and I will not say, that she is dead.
She is just away."

Portland Evening Express.

Job printing of all kinds is done in this office. Give us a trial.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday services: Morning worship at 10.45; sermon by the pastor. Sunday School at 12. Evening service at 7. Miss Sybil Abbott of Atlanta, Georgia will speak, giving an account of the work among the poor colored people of that city. Miss Abbott has been engaged in that work for years, and is now home on a vacation, and will speak in Locke's Mills in the afternoon, and in the evening service in Bethel. Class meeting, Tuesday night, 7.30.

LADIES' CLUB MID-SUMMER SALE

Thursday afternoon, August 15, the Ladies' Club will hold their annual mid-summer sale at Garland Chapel. Fancy and useful articles will be on sale. A table of a variety of sweets made from the most approved recipes of the present time, will serve those who are attracted to sweets and ice cream will be on sale. At 6.15 supper will be served. Tickets to supper, 35 cents.

The ladies will be pleased to receive their friends at 2.30 P. M., and ask the ladies to come in and spend a social afternoon whether they make purchases or not.

THE LADIES' CLUB

On Thursday, August first, the Ladies' Club met at the home of Mrs. Winnie Bartlett, for their annual picnic. An ideal day, a lunch, remarkably fine for war times, an excellent program, a congenial company, and a delightful hostess combined to make it one of the best gatherings of the season. Before lunch, the pleasant porch was occupied by a busy company, resembling a knitting bee, but we heard of no prize offered for the fastest worker. After lunch had been served, and the "many hands had made light work" of the clearing up, the members assembled for the program. According to custom, each one was called upon for a quotation, some of which were very apt. Then followed the singing of the first and last stanzas of America to which was added one which touches all our hearts: "God bless our splendid men, Bring them safe home again, God bless our men! Make them victorious, Patient and chivalrous, They are so dear to us, God bless our men!"

Miss Marion Foster's solos, "The Long, Long Trail," "Love's Lullaby," "Dry Ye Eyes," "Joan of Arc," and "Mother Magdalen," were received with great applause. Miss Shirley Russell gave as a reading, that exquisite musical ballad, "The Highwayman," by Alfred Noyes. Mrs. Upton read "Flander's Field," and "America's Reply." Much interest was shown in extracts from letters written by aviator, Lieut. W. J. Blackman, only son of Dr. W. W. Blackman of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the survivors of the Tuscania. His description of his feelings when the steamer was struck by a torpedo, the difficulties met with in landing, the courtesy of the Irish Regiment that entertained him, "more as if we had been invited guests, instead of coming in on them at 4 o'clock in the morning," his sight-seeing at Winchester, England, and his arrival "somewhere in France," where he was impatiently waiting for orders to fly, was quite thrilling. Some humorous anecdotes were then given after which the meeting adjourned with the singing of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

Isabel Shirley.

AGRICULTURAL YEAR BOOK

Congressman White Has Copies for Farmers Applying

We have received a letter from Congressman White stating that he has just received his allotment of the 1917 Agricultural year books, which is the latest issue of the National Department of Agriculture. These books contain much valuable information regarding the agricultural conditions in the country and are at the disposal of the farmers who apply to the Congressmen for them.

The 1917 volume contains over 800 pages with many illustrations of crops in their various stages of growth, methods of handling them, etc. The sheep industry, a most timely subject at the present time, is discussed, as well as cattle raising. The pig club movement with illustrations is another important subject handled. Many statistics are given regarding the livestock on the farms of the country and various phases of the business. These valuable books, the State's military authorities for news from the service of information may be had free of charge by writing to Congressman White, Washington, D. C., more and reports of good or evil tenor from overseas.

OXFORD COUNTY DRAFT NOTES

Examination of 1918 Registrants

Reports have been made on the physical examination of registrants of 1918, in addition to those previously reported, as follows:

Qualified for General Military Service: Warren Russell, Bryant's Pond R. F. D.

Max P. Cutting, Andover.
Leslie Lawrence Gordon, West Port.
Charles Henry Dodge, Canton.
Stanley Patzick, Rumford.
Edward Simon Baker, Andover.
Joseph Hugh McCurdy, Rumford.
Joseph Paul Arseneault, Bemis.
Harry L. Carver, Mexico.
Victor Herman Akers, Andover.
Willis Freeman Melsner, Andover.
Chaney Alfred Bucknam, Canton.
Joseph Hart, Rumford.
Elmer Leforest Graves, Rumford.
Joseph Mitchell, Rumford.
Phillip Merrill Pinkham, West Port.
Thomas Albert White, Mexico.
Elwin Woodman, Dixfield.
Harry Edgar Chase, Bethel.
Paul Sals, Rumford.
Edward Thomas Kelley, Rumford.
David Leonard Lindberg, Rumford.
Disqualified:

Joseph LaPointe, Rumford.
James Henry McNeil, Rumford.
Joseph Welch, Mexico.
Lewis Bambrick, Rumford.
Leon Thomas, Roxbury.
Leon Joseph Bernard, Mexico.
The following men from the list of those qualified for limited service took the train Monday afternoon at 5.50 for Syracuse, N. Y.:

Allison Hall Elwood, Buckfield.
Earl Mortenson, Rumford R. F. D.
Charles Walter Bryant, South Paris.
Arthur Marshand, Mexico.
Byron A. Cummings, Bethel.

The following volunteers will leave Aug. 15 for the training school at Westworth Institute, Boston:

Tom Henry Spring, Hiram.
William A. Skilling, Rumford.
Adelard Merceur, Rumford.
Joseph Deroche, Rumford.
Herbert Jay, Rumford.
Russell H. Bethel, Norway.
Walter A. Bessy, Hebron.
Merion F. Hale, East Denmark.
Clyde H. Dorr, Mexico.
Carroll W. Holl, Andover.
Chester H. Nelson, Rumford.
Emile A. Roy, Rumford.
Ralph Edward Davis, Rumford.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Whereas, the angel of Death has again visited our Chapter, calling upon one of its members to make the journey to "that bourne from which no traveler returns," thus breaking one of the golden links in our fraternal chain, and compelling us to part for a time with our esteemed member, J. W. Martin, therefore be it resolved that in the death of Brother Martin the Chapter has lost a faithful member and as an Order we unite in paying tribute to his memory.

That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Chapter and a copy sent to the family of our deceased Brother, and a copy published in our local newspaper.

N. L. CURTIS,
GLADYS R. HALL,
F. B. MERRILL,
Com. on Resolutions.

MILITARY INFORMATION BUREAU

REAU

The Military Information Bureau established several weeks ago by Brig. General George McL. Presson, the Adjutant General, for the convenience of soldiers and sailors and their relatives, is proving a valuable adjunct to the military machinery of the State. The Bureau has now been in operation long enough to demonstrate its value to anxious mothers, wives and sweethearts. All receive courteous and prompt answers to their inquiries. If it is not possible for the Bureau to furnish the information desired, the correspondent is referred to an authentic source for it.

Mrs. O. A. Orsahl, formerly of Hiram, who has had a broad experience in the Adjutant General's office under Gen. Albert Greenlaw as well as Gen. George McL. Presson, is proving to be exactly the right person to meet the demand in this difficult position. Her duties are not only the solving of many puzzles and the answering of a large number of questions, but during each day she has personal interviews with anxious relatives who have turned to her for information promptly and accurately. The Bureau is for their use, that the Bureau is for their use, that the Bureau is for their use.

How, when and where to hang Old Glory is another question that is constantly coming up for decision. General Presson is endeavoring to make it plain to all citizens of the State that the Bureau is for their use, that the Bureau is for their use, that the Bureau is for their use.

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WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

THE U. S. TRENCH SHOE

Come in and see them.

SUMMER MOCCASINS and all kinds of summer shoes for the whole family.

The BEST FLY OIL on the market. It will save you money.

YOUNG'S

Phone 14-4

FOR SALE

A good second hand cook stove (Clarion), also a new five drawer Singer Sewing Machine, cash or terms.

GUY E. JACK, Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE

Will be prepared to do threshing in the field.

WALTER G. BLAKE, Telephone 28-41 Bethel, Me.

PICTURE Moulding

A new line of picture mouldings at prices that are right. Bring in your pictures. Work guaranteed.

ALANSON TYLER, 7-11-31. Spring St. Bethel, Me.

CLOSING NOTICE

Beginning Saturday, June 22, the Citizen office will be closed on Saturday afternoons until Dec. 1st.

NOTICE

The Get-together Club of Gould's Academy will meet at the Academy for their annual picnic at 10.15, Aug. 14.

FOR SALE

400 square feet of Wall Board to close out at a special price.

GUY E. JACK, Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE OF LOST BANK BOOK

Notice is hereby given that the Bethel Savings Bank has been notified that book of deposit issued by said bank to Lawrence E. Philbrook and numbered 01, has been destroyed or lost, and that he desires to have a new book of deposit issued to him.

BETHEL SAVINGS BANK, By A. E. Herriek, Treasurer. Bethel, Maine, July 24, 1918.

WANTED

A girl or woman to learn to run a linotype, also a boy to learn the printer's trade. Apply at

CITIZEN OFFICE, Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE

We feel that the price of labor on our work must be advanced to 75 cents per hour in the future.

HERRIEK BROS CO. R. C. ANDREWS.

NOTICE OF LOST BANK BOOK

Notice is hereby given that the Bethel Savings Bank has been notified that book of deposit issued by said bank to Sophia E. Littlehale and numbered 392 has been destroyed or lost, and that she desires to have a new book of deposit issued to her.

BETHEL SAVINGS BANK, By A. E. Herriek, Treasurer. Bethel, Maine, Aug. 6, 1918.

NOTICE

The inquiries not only concern such subjects, but the great, and little undervalued, question of who is entitled to a service flag, where it should be placed and the position of the star or stars thereon has been answered many times.

How, when and where to hang Old Glory is another question that is constantly coming up for decision.

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Many New Things That Will Interest You.

Georgette Crepe Waists \$5.95

Many new styles that are unusually pretty, the new round neck style is among them. Some are trimmed with silk embroidery and beads, others with fine tucks.

Slip-On Waists \$2.45

Made of sheer voile, neatly trimmed with tucks and hand embroidery. Other styles in voiles that are very attractive, \$1.98, \$2.45, \$2.98, \$3.45.

Voile Waists 98c and \$1.25

Plain sheer voiles, neat striped and checks, in all white, many new collars in fancy shapes.

Middy Blouses \$1.75 to \$2.95

A large assortment of these popular garments, many new ones just received in all white and with colored collar, cuffs and belt. Children's middie blouses in several styles, \$1.00, \$1.75, \$1.98.

The New Neckwear 25c to \$2.00

We are showing a fine assortment of the latest designs made in many new shapes. Fine Swiss, embroidered and plain georgette, embroidered nets, New Vestee of Pique, Fancy Stocks, Lace Net Fish, Collar and Cuff Sets.

Children's Hats

Marked down, very low price. Hats in white and colored, neatly trimmed, were \$1.00, closing out price, 59c. One lot of 50c hats for 29c.

Ladies' Summer Dresses

Includes the White Voiles, Gingham and Colored Voiles in a large number of styles marked down:

Dresses that were \$9.95,	Now for \$7.50
Dresses that were \$7.45,	Now for \$5.95
Dresses that were \$5.95,	Now for \$4.50
Dresses that were \$4.95,	Now for \$3.75

Brown, Buck & Co.
NORWAY, MAINE

FOREST PLANTING

Lecture Given By Professor Blaine at Farmers' Week Meeting

In an illustrated lecture on Forest Planting by Professor Blaine, the whole process of artificial reproduction of forest was shown, from the planting of the seed in seed beds in the forest nursery, to the final setting in the field.

It was explained that during the early life of the young seedling it needs the most careful protection and care, and during this period the highest mortality takes place. Seed is sown broad cast on small plots about 4 by 12 feet, and covered with a thin layer of soil which is freely pressed down and kept in a moist condition till germination takes place. A light cover is usually kept on the seed beds to protect them from drying out, and also from the ravages of the birds, and rodents which are apt to do much damage during this stage.

About two weeks after germination the seedlings are pruned to the whorl of the young seedlings, for it is at this time that they are most susceptible to the attacks of various diseases and insects. Careful regulation of the light and moisture in the seed beds will bring about the best results through the period, and from then on through the first summer, careful watering and an occasional weeding during dry spells, is all that they require until they are ready to be transplanted.

The seedlings are transplanted at the end of the first year only in the case of some hardwood species, but most of the softwood species, or evergreens, are left in the seed beds for two years.

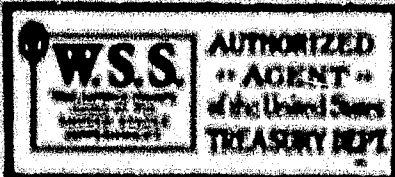
and are then transplanted in the spring to transplant beds where they are set out in rows at uniform distances apart so as to give the best chance for development to each individual tree. They are left in this transplant bed for either one or two years, depending on the kind of stock to be grown, and the species; and they are then ready to be transplanted to their permanent place in the field where they are to grow to maturity.

It was also pointed out that, in most cases it is advisable to plant transplants rather than to sow seed directly on the area to be reforested, for the reason that the resulting stand is secured with much more certainty and in a much shorter time, and the distribution of the trees over the area is uniform from the start; a considerable advantage in the future management of the stand.

In the choice of species, attention was called to the fact that the proper forest planter should not conduct the selection too exclusively to white pine, but to consider some of the other species that can grow to good profit in this region, and on a smaller scale than the pine. Among these were mentioned both spruce and poplar for the production of pulpwood.

Some general market conditions, it would seem that the forest planting is a good investment, and we have no reason to believe that either lumber or pulpwood will decline in value even after the close of the war, since there will undoubtedly be an increased demand for such material in the near future.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN IS ONLY \$1.50 PER YEAR WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE. SUBSCRIBE NOW.



You can buy them as well as Fresh Groceries

FRED E. WHEELER

BETHEL AND VICINITY.

Miss Hazel Arno is visiting friends in Hecron.

Mrs. Lauretta Valentino returned to Cambridge, Mass., Friday.

Miss Lucy Jones is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson.

Mr. Eugene Marlyn has resumed his duties at the Springer mill.

The W. C. T. U. met with Mrs. F. B. Chandler, Monday afternoon.

Mr. Wesley Wheeler and family spent the week end with friends in Milan, N. H.

Miss Edna Bartlett of East Bethel was the week end guest of Mrs. John Swan.

Mrs. Lawrence Seavey of York Beach visited relatives in town the first of the week.

Leon Bartlett and family of Berlin, N. H., were Sunday guests of Mr. John Swan and family.

Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Curtis are spending their vacation with friends in Castine and Sedgwick.

Mr. Herman Skillings and family of Harvard, Mass., are spending two weeks with relatives in town.

Mrs. Lyman Wheeler is enjoying a two weeks' vacation from her duties in the Bethel Savings Bank.

Mrs. Frank Kendall was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Ring, and family at West Paris, Friday.

Mrs. Harlow with several camp fire girls from Harvard, Mass., are camping on Lory Brook for a few weeks.

Mrs. Gilbert Tuell went to Christmas Cove, Friday, where she will be the guest of Mr. William Bingham, 2nd.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Callahan and daughter, Millicent, of Livermore Falls visited friends in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Wight and son, Virgil, of Milan, N. H., were guests of Dr. J. H. Wight and family last week.

Mrs. Clara Bartlett of East Bethel and Mrs. Ralph King of Locke's Mills were Sunday guests of Mrs. D. G. Conroy and family.

Messrs. T. P. Vail, Corson and Gordon of Portland and Archie Buck of Bethel were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Dack.

Miss Margaret Herrick returned to Boston, Saturday, after spending her vacation with her parents, Judge and Mrs. A. E. Herrick.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pauson of Atlantic City, N. J., are guests of Mr. Pauson's sister, Mrs. A. Van Den Herckhoven, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hastings went to Plymouth, N. H., Tuesday, where they will spend several weeks with their daughter, Mrs. Geo. Gedard.

Among those who attended the funeral of Mr. J. W. Martin at No. Paris last week were: Rev. J. H. Little, Mr. A. C. Frost and Mr. R. A. Skillings.

Mrs. Harrie White and two children of Massachusetts arrived Monday to spend a few weeks with Mrs. White's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Long.

Antonio Eckhardt returned at 7 o'clock last night Monday evening at 7 o'clock from "vacation in Norway." Mrs. Marion MacFarland, his wife.

Mr. Frank Heath has moved his family to the Adams Mill village and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hillage are to occupy the room vacated by them on Main street.

What has been received of the death of Capt. Albert Sawyer of Bethel. Mr. Sawyer spent some time in Bethel two years ago when the State Road was being built.

Mrs. Mary Kendall had the misfortune to fall and injure her hip at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fred I. Clark, last Thursday. Mrs. Carrie Arno is caring for her.

Prof. and Mrs. W. B. Chapman will hold their annual picnic at their home in Bethel, Saturday, August 10. All their Bethel friends are cordially invited to attend.

Dr. E. L. Brown and family and Mr. P. A. Tibbitts returned to Kittery, Me., Saturday, where they were guests of Leonard and Mrs. R. H. Tibbitts. Dr. Brown and Mr. Tibbitts returned Sunday, but Mrs. Brown and son, Ernest, remained to spend a few weeks.

Miss Bertha Cole spent the week end with her parents at East Bethel.

Mr. A. L. Burbank of Portland is spending a few days in town.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. H. N. Upton, Thursday afternoon.

Dr. Baker and family of Auburn were guests of Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Curtis last week.

Mr. Henry Austin is ill at his home unable to attend to his duties at the Springer mill.

Mr. Wallace Kilgore, proprietor of Maple Inn, has returned from McCarthy's Hospital.

Miss Mildred Ray of No. Waterford is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Holt.

Mr. Herman Skillings of Harvard, Mass., has purchased the Geo. Chapman farm on Chapman brook.

Mrs. Nelson of Auburn accompanied Mr. F. P. Chandler to Bethel, Sunday and dined with friends.

There will be work in the initiatory degree Friday night at I. O. O. F. Hall. A good attendance is desired.

Mrs. Millie Clark, who has been spending several months at Sanford, is the guest of relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Charles Macchia are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, born Monday, Aug. 5.

Mrs. F. D. Bartlett of Berlin, N. H., was the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Swan, and family the first of the week.

The Bethel National Bank has recently installed a Burroughs Ledger Posting Bookkeeping Machine. This machine does all the adding and subtracting by simply pressing the keys and is another illustration of man's inventions.

Among those from out of town who attended the funeral of Thomas Heath were: Mr. Glenn Heath of Gray, Mr. Arthur Stowell of Walnut Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Woodward and son, Harold of Quincy, N. H., and Mr. Jesse Bennett of Shelburne, N. H.

THE CORN GROWERS' TROUBLE.

Some Reasons Why Your Corn May Have Had a Poor Start

Possibly the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station has not received more letters about corn troubles this year than usual, but it certainly seems so, although every year numerous letters with their tale of corn failure come to it.

There have been five principal reasons this year why many corn plantings did not have a healthy start; immature seed, cutworms, white grubs, maggots, and wireworms. All of these agencies have been evident in many parts of the State, and in some fields several of the factors operated at once. Climatic conditions cannot be held responsible in any of these cases except in this way: perhaps their injury was a little more evident this year than it might have been last year. But the purpose of this letter is to show that these five factors operate every year when certain principles of corn production are neglected.

The use of immature seed may be avoided by testing the seed before planting and in this connection it should be emphasized that 50 to 100 seeds are not too many to test for this purpose and the use of less than this number surely gives inaccurate results. From the same 500 seed one can show high and another can very poor germination. Make the test thorough enough to be certain. The trouble involved in testing several cases of corn on a given plot and the seed will germinate well. Neglect to test the seed and recalculate the replanting, for late for a good crop, of one 500 of 12 acres this year.

The worst factors of corn production have been checked for a long time. The reason is evident in all parts of the State where new land has been turned over to corn. Soil has always been fertile with multitudes of insects and frequently hayfields are "run out" because of the numbers of subterranean insects that nibble off the roots of fall grasses, raising them to become stunted or die, in which event their place is taken by weeds. If soil land is "run out" it is to be cultivated it will carry with it the insect inhabitants of the ground and if the land is planted to corn, the same insects which fed upon the grass roots will attack the corn since the corn is one of the grasses. And the wireworms, cutworms, and white grubs will concentrate their attention on the sprouting seeds. Of these pests the wireworms have

Ethel May Shorey Company

ODEON HALL, BETHEL

MONDAY and TUESDAY

AUGUST 19th and 20th

A Company of Merit Presenting Clean Plays

Tickets 25c, War Tax, 3c; 35c, War Tax, 4c;
Children 15c, War Tax 2c

MONDAY NIGHT

Miss Shorey's Great Military 4-act Drama

"Somewhere-Over in France"

Special Scenery, painted expressly for this production.—
Act 2 showing a home in France destroyed by the Huns

All New Vaudeville, New Scenery

Reserved Seats on sale at W. E. Bosserman's Drug Store, 39c, including War Tax

this year been of the major importance. They are one-half to one inch long, with wiry, cylindrical, tough, brown, waxy, shining texture. They feed three years in the ground after which they turn into "click beetles." The wireworms sometimes do not wait for the corn to sprout but attack the seed. More often they nibble off the roots of the corn or the crown and the plant turns yellow and dies. There is no remedy directly applicable to save a crop once attacked but preventive measures are discussed below.

The "white grubs," the young stage of "June bugs," are very much larger than wireworms, have softer bodies, are white with a brown head and are generally found lying curled up. They are destructive during two years of their underground life, attacking corn roots voraciously and like the wireworms cannot be attacked in time to save the crop when once observed at work.

The "cutworms" are present in important numbers can be easily dealt with by the use of "poison bran mash." They differ from the other two in being the caterpillar stage of a moth and in appearance being about an inch in length, clay-colored, naked, curled up and greasy looking. They feed entirely above ground and at night.

Having disposed of the "cutworms" via the "poison bran mash" method let us confine our attention to the other two which this year have been the more destructive and in some sections have been disastrous to the corn cultivator. As previously pointed out, methods for controlling wireworms or white grubs must be applied before the crop is planted. In the first place let us dispose of one experiment that has failed this year in widely separated counties under State of Maine conditions: No material coated on the seed such as tar or an insecticide preparation will insure against insect attack. Any temporary repellent becomes overbalanced by the attractive sprouting root of the grain. Those substances are good safeguards against the grubs but not, according to Maine experience, against the insects. There remains the alternative of crop rotation combined with frequent cultivation and late fall ploughing. If one prefers to raise corn rather than wireworms and white grubs, then he should plant a crop upon which they cannot feed such as clover, grass, timothy, etc. in the rotation following soil. In the case of a cultivated crop, cultivation should be frequent enough to kill the weeds and grasses upon which the insects might otherwise feed and in the fall turn over the land to expose the wireworms and white grubs to the birds and the weather. In some sections large are turned onto land intended for corn cultivation the following year. The grubs eat both the worms and the grasses, leaving a single white grub in the soil.

In the event that a cultivator prefers to recognize the insect factor of corn cultivation and is satisfied with a substantial yield, then he should not forget the risk that he has taken. Sometimes a rather heavy infestation of wireworms will live off a field of corn which has been heavily fertilized and plentifully watered and the evidence of attack will not be noticed until the yield is much less of corn is considered. This is the most dangerous aspect of these corn insects; they work unseen and the result of their presence is often unrecalled when the field is apparently in a thrifty condition. In any case, if the insects are there you are feeding them and if you are feeding them you cannot at first feel it.

year and for just the same reasons you should plan to rotate next year.

Chas. D. Woods, Director.

It is a great victory that comes without blood.—English.

Canning Time

Lightning Ball King
Double Safety

JARS
in 1-2 pints,
pints, quarts
and 2 quarts

Jar Rubbers
Jelly Tumblers
Paraffine Wax

A General Line of
HARDWARE
and
GROCERIES

Carder's
10 BROAD STREET

W.S.S. AUTHORIZED AGENT of the United States Treasury Dept.

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RUMFORD

C. T. Maynard has been engaged as assistant engineer for the Falls Power Company, and is the house in Strathglass Park, a new road formerly occupied by Priscoe and family.

Norton Mixer, son of Mr. Charles A. Mixer, has gone to Lee, Virginia, to train for the engineering corps.

Claude Clark is in the aviation in France, according to a letter received by his mother, Mrs. Clark. Mr. Clark trained at Texas.

Miss Dorothy Enman of M. H. is the guest of her cousin, M. Ella Frew.

Mike Lucas and John Wiskol Polish citizens of the town, have been indicted for their part in the benefit of the Red Cross.

The Rumford Public Library recently purchased four volumes Sprague's Journal of Maine History, by E. A. Ogg; National 1907-1917; Principles of American history, and two books of international men, "How to select goods," and "Modern Method Office." They also have added books on the war including "My Four Years in Germany," "Land of Deepening Shadow," "Outwitting the Hun," "Robertson's Flying Fighter."

Rumford has 267 school graduates. The engagement of Miss Shepherd of Portland, formerly of and daughter of Mr. and John P. Shepherd, and Mr. Sparrow of Waverley, Mass., is announced. Mr. Sparrow is now at Camp Devens.

George Savoy is to start a new shop in the room on Hartford next to the office of the American Press Company.

Miss Willa Sweet is enjoying weeks' vacation, one week of which is spending in Lewiston, and the week in Weld.

Miss Ethel Hinds, fiancee of Spaulding Blaine, has been a guest of Hon. and Mrs. Stanley at their home on Lincoln.

Miss Emma T. March of Bethel is the guest of Miss Victoria Orms. Mrs. John E. Stephens and daughter, Elizabeth, of Prospect, are enjoying the summer at their camp in the Rangeley region.

Miss Yvonne LaFleur and Syl brother, are spending a few weeks at Biddeford and Old Orchard.

Mrs. William Lee and Mrs. Goding are enjoying a two week trip at Freeport.

Mr. and Mrs. George McIntire were recently married in H. Conn., have started housekeeping on Main avenue.

Among the Jews of Rumford have contributed to the Jewish Fund thus far are: Louis Cohen, Joseph Siner, Joseph Chase, Greenman, Moe L. Friedman, Lemport, Morris Greenman, each Benjamin Schwindt, Morris M. Oppenheim, Hebrew Sisters Association, each \$50; Max Cohen, Harry Conlents, \$12.

Among the Rumford boys 1918 registrants, who did not satisfy physical examination sent back home, were John J. Howard, P. Davis, Earl D. D. Douglas, Fred Fisher, and Peter Alward.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Goodie, Bethel street, Strathglass Park, receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Parker (Miss Mary Stanwood) returned to their home in Spring Mass., after an extended visit to relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Webster, and Mrs. W. Webster's sister, M. Webster, are now at Waltham. Mrs. Webster's home, they have the trip by auto.

Arthur Johnson of Canton

Billou relief

If you are really bilious you need relief, languid, depressed and have a feeling of heaviness, or you may feel a headache, and feel all over sick. In either case, you'll have to eat. The one remedy that helps thousands of bilious people of this unhealthy condition is the "L.P." Atwood Medicine. If you are bilious symptoms you should begin to use it at once, a teaspoonful as directed. You'll improve from the first dose and in a short time will restore your appetite, strength, and regular daily bowel action. Buy only the genuine "L.P." Atwood's, made by L. P. Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

RUMFORD

C. T. Maynard has been engaged as assistant engineer for the Rumford Falls Power Company, and has taken the house in Stratglass Park on Lehigh road formerly occupied by Leon H. Friesbe and family.

Norton Mixer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Mixer, has gone to Camp Lee, Virginia, to train for lieutenant in the engineering corps.

Claude Clark is in the aviation corps in France, according to a letter received by his mother, Mrs. Adam Clark. Mr. Clark trained at Waco, Texas.

Miss Dorothy Enman of Milan, N. H., is the guest of her cousin, Miss Friebe.

Mike Lucas and John Wiskount, two Polish citizens of the town, have collected \$176.91 among their people for the benefit of the Red Cross.

The Rumford Public Library has recently purchased four volumes of Sprague's Journal of Maine History, a late volume in the American Nation series, by E. A. Osgood, National Progress, 1907-1917; Principles of American Diplomacy, and two books of interest to business men, "How to sell more goods," and "Modern Methods in the Office." They also have added many books on the war including Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany," Curtin's "Land of Deepening Shadows," O'Brien's "Outwitting the Hun," and Robertson's "Flying Fighter."

Rumford has 267 school gardens. The engagement of Miss Dorothy Shepherd of Portland, formerly of Rumford, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Shepherd, and Mr. William Sparrow of Waverley, Mass., has been announced. Mr. Sparrow is now located at Camp Devens.

George Savoy is to start a new barber shop in the room on Hartford street next to the office of the American Express Company.

Miss Willa Swett is enjoying a two weeks' vacation, and week of which she is spending in Lewiston, and the other week in Wells.

Miss Ethel Hinds, fiancée of Mr. Spaulding Blaise, has been a recent guest of Hon. and Mrs. Stanley Blaise at their home on Lincoln avenue.

Miss Emma T. March of Bangor is the guest of Miss Victoria Orin.

Mrs. John E. Stephens and daughters, Laura and Elizabeth, of Prospect avenue, are enjoying the summer season at their camp in the Bangor region.

Miss Yvonne LaFleur and Sylvio, her brother, are spending a few weeks at Biddeford and Old Orchard.

Mrs. William Lee and Mrs. F. E. Goding are enjoying a two weeks' outing at Freeport.

Mr. and Mrs. George MacIntire, who were recently married in Hartford, Conn., have started housekeeping on Main avenue.

Among the Jews of Rumford who have contributed to the Jewish Relief Fund thus far are: Louis Cohen, \$100; Joseph Siner, Joseph Chase, Max Greenman, Mos L. Friedman, Joseph Lempert, Morris Greenman, each \$100; Benjamin Schwidny, Morris Marx, Ben Oppenheim, Hebrew Sisters Association, Abe Stearns, each \$50; Max Cohen, \$25; Harry Conlents, \$12.

Among the Rumford boys of the 1918 registrants, who did not pass a satisfactory physical examination, and were sent back home, were John J. Korte, Howard P. Davis, Earl Durt, Harold H. Douglas, Fred Fisher, Eli Roy, and Peter Alward.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Goodfellow of Bethel street, Stratglass Park, are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Partenheimer (Miss Mary Stanwood) returned this week to their home in Springfield, Mass., after an extended visit with relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Webber, 3 children and Mr. Webber's sister, Miss Elsie Webber, are now at Wabash, Indiana, Mrs. Webber's home, they having made a trip by auto.

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A THOROUGH TEST

One To Convince The Most Skeptical Bethel Reader

The test of time is the test that counts.

Don's Kidney Pills have made their reputation by effective action.

The following case is typical. Bethel residents should be convinced.

The testimony is confirmed—the proof complete.

Testimony like this cannot be ignored. Frank Heath, stationary engineer, R. F. D. 2, Bethel, says: "For several years I suffered from kidney trouble.

I had sharp, shooting pains through the small of my back and dizzy spells. I felt tired all the time and on getting up in the morning was stiff and sore. On the advice of a friend, I began using Don's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes, the pains through the small of my back disappeared and the dizzy spells let up." (Statement given May 2, 1912.)

On June 8, 1910, Mr. Heath said: "I have had no need of a kidney medicine since using Don's Kidney Pills. I have a great deal of confidence in Don's." 60c at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

secured employment at the Oxford mill in town.

James Sullivan will soon move his family from Urquhart street to an apartment on Hancock street.

Miss Susan Jewett, librarian at the Rumford Public Library, with a friend from Watertown, Mass., is spending two weeks at West Harpswell.

The funeral services of Mrs. Edward A. Sheely were held on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock at St. Athanasius church, Rev. A. J. Berry officiating. The interment was at the Isthmus Cemetery.

A very pretty home wedding was solemnized at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Mixer of Knox street on Friday noon last when their youngest daughter, Alice, became the wife of Lieutenant Richard Rouillard.

The bride entered the parlor to the strains of a wedding march as played by her father, Rev. Harold L. Hanson of Charlestown, Mass., and Rev. Frederick Rouillard of Marblehead, Mass., a brother-in-law and brother of the groom officiated. Miss Martha Mixer, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, Charles Rouillard being best man. The bride's gown was of white crepe de chine, and she carried a bridal bouquet of roses and sweet peas. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were present. After a wedding lunch, Lieut. and Mrs. Rouillard left for Camp Lee, Virginia, where he is stationed for the present. The bride is a graduate of Rumford High school and of Nassau Institute, and Lieut. Rouillard before his enlistment, was an attorney in Boston.

Some very interesting souvenirs of the war have been received in town recently from France. One package sent by Corporal Chester Hardy to his mother, Mrs. W. W. Hardy, contained a shell, two silk handkerchiefs, and a hand made collar. In the same package were some brooches designed as war souvenirs of France and sent to friends by Arthur Welch. Mr. Welch has been serving as company clerk, the former clerk, Wyman Hazlett having been promoted to a clerical position at headquarters. Captain Spaulding Blaise is now at headquarters as Intelligence Officer.

Mr. Leon Parsons and his mother, Mrs. Mary Parsons, leave next week for Ocean Park, where they with friends have taken a cottage for a two weeks' stay.

Miss Lena Felt, stenographer for Superintendent Lovejoy of the Maine Central, is enjoying a vacation from her duties, and is spending two weeks in Arcataok County, and Prince Edward Island. Miss Felt is supplying for her during her absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Greene of Franklin street with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mother, and Madame Mosher of Prospect avenue enjoyed a week end motor trip through the White Mountains.

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WEST PARIS

Miss Hazel Coffin of Mechanic Falls was a week end guest of Mrs. A. H. Mann.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Mann went Thursday to their cottage at Bryant's Pond to spend the month of August.

Leona Marston and Beatrice Davis went with them for a short stay.

Many of the people are busy securing berries for canning, some picking raspberries at Pleasant Valley Fruit Farm, others going blueberrying.

The family of H. H. Wardwell will be at Ferry Beach Park during the Universalist meetings.

Vivian Buck, who is a Junior Volunteer, has been at home for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Whitman spent last Sunday at Gorham, N. H.

A. H. Mann had a tumor removed from his eyelid last Wednesday at Dr. Cobb's Hospital at Lewiston. Dr. Staples and Mrs. Mann accompanied him.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kidder and daughter from Massachusetts are guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kidder.

Mrs. Ralph Dean of Bath is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cole.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kidder and daughter from Massachusetts are guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kidder.

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ANDOVER

The Ladies' Aid of the Congregation at church will hold their annual sale of fancy work, aprons, etc., at the town hall, Wednesday afternoon and evening, Aug. 24. Ice cream will be on sale.

Mrs. Emma Adams from Gorham is in town for the remainder of the season. She is the guest of Mrs. Owen Lovejoy.

Miss Jennie Cushman and Mrs. Geoffrey May (nee Celestine Cushman) from New York have arrived in town and are at the Homestead.

Rev. J. N. Atwood preached an interesting sermon Sunday morning from the text found in John 19-19, "Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews." Young peoples' meeting in the evening, followed by a vesper service.

Mrs. Nellie Leslie visited her brother, Lewis Ripley and family, at Farmington last week.

The King's Daughters met with Mrs. Oscar Damon, Thursday last week.

The Red Cross rooms were reopened this week Tuesday and Friday for sewing.

Clarence Bailey, son of John L. Bailey, has arrived safely overseas, a letter from him being received last week by his parents.

Miss Lucy Jones, the Emergency Home Demonstration Agent, gave a fine demonstration on cooking, canning and drying at the town hall, Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Newhall of Philadelphia have arrived at their summer home the "Wayside Cottage," So. Andover.

Miss Mary Talbot, who was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles Cushman, So. Andover a few days recently, has returned to her home in Boston.

There was a slight frost at East Andover, Saturday night.

Mr. James Littlehale suffered a slight stroke of paralysis Tuesday while riding to the village in his car. He was immediately taken home and medical aid summoned. At this writing he is much improved.

Miss Barbara Cushman from Philadelphia is the guest of her parents, C. E. Cushman and wife, South Andover. She expects to sail overseas next month.

John Hovey was at home the first of the week from Axtiscola Lake.

The selectmen were in session at their office, Saturday evening.

P. A. Pullman and Charles Ripley from Rumford were in town over Sunday.

Max Cutting, Edward Baker, William Melner and Victor Akers, who registered in June, were in Rumford last week and passed the examination successfully.

Charles Poor from Montreal visited his family at the Homestead this week. Clayton Swett has returned to New York for treatment of his knee.

Mrs. Fred Smith has been to Dr. Abbott's private hospital at Portland with her daughter, Lucene, this week.

R. L. Thurston was at Rumford, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bartlett received word last Tuesday that their daughter, Francis, the Red Cross nurse, had sailed from New York to France.

Miss Ada Bessey and mother, Mrs. Ara Bessey, wife and daughter from Lynn, Mass., are spending a few days at their farm on Farmer's Hill. Miss Maude Bessey, who has been with them two weeks, returned to Lynn, Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Learned and daughter, Viola, were in Rumford, Saturday.

Supt. of Schools, S. J. Rawson, was in town, Thursday last. The following teachers have been assigned to the schools in town, which will open Monday, Sept. 9: High School, Mr. Orlene Bernard; High School Assistant, Mrs. Poor; Village Grammar, Mrs. Hodgson; Intermediate, Annie Akers; Primary, Gladys Howard; No. 4, Mrs. Elmer Cushman; East Andover, Viola Searle; South Andover, Prinda Gordon.

Long Mt. Grange conferred the third and fourth degrees on a class of candidates at its regular session, Saturday evening. Ice cream was served at luncheon.

Mrs. Ina Clough and children, who have been visiting friends in town, returned Sunday to her home in Lewiston. She will move to Bath later in the month, where Mr. Clough is employed.

Mrs. V. M. Blanchard has purchased the John P. Hovey farm on Upton street of Mrs. Mabel Cummings.

THE PEOPLE AND WAR TAXES

More than \$3,500,000,000 has been collected in internal revenue taxes, including income and excess profits taxes, for the fiscal year. This exceeds by over \$100,000,000 the estimates made a few months ago, and by over \$500,000,000 the estimates made a year ago when the revenue measures were passed by Congress.

The success in collecting this large revenue is attributed by the Treasury Department to the patriotism and cooperation of the American people and to the prompt and efficient meeting of the war burdens imposed upon them.

Too many people spent yesterday what they were going to save to-morrow.

PROBATE NOTICES

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:

At a Probate Court, held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen. The following matter having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1918, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Edward J. Pratt late of Andover, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Emma N. Pratt as executrix of the same to act without bond as expressed in said will presented by said Emma N. Pratt, the executrix therein named.

J. Dana Bartlett late of Bethel, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Gertrude F. Bartlett, administratrix.

William Gill late of Bethel, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Timothy E. Gill, administrator.

Daniel A. Coffin late of Milton Plantation, adult ward; final account presented for allowance by Edith M. Jackson, guardian.

Lawrence E. Bartlett et al of Bethel, minor wards; petition for license to sell and convey real estate presented by Gertrude F. Bartlett, guardian.

Mary L. Wilson late of Magalloway Plantation, deceased; petition that Nora B. Bennett or some other suitable person be appointed as administratrix of the estate of said deceased presented by said Nora B. Bennett, a daughter.

ADDISON E. HERRICK, Judge of said Court.

A true copy—attest: ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

7-25-18.

PROBATE NOTICES.

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:

At a Probate Court at Paris, in vacation in and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen. The following matter having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford on the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1918, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

John W. Palma late of Brownfield, deceased; petition for the appointment of Franklin Fisher as administrator of the estate of said deceased, a former administrator having been removed before completing the administration of said estate, presented by said Franklin Fisher, assistant attorney general.

Silas G. Palma late of Brownfield, deceased; petition for the appointment of Franklin Fisher as administrator of the estate of said deceased, a former administrator having been removed before completing the administration of said estate, presented by said Franklin Fisher, assistant attorney general.

Samuel W. Merrill late of Paris, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Irving Merrill as executor thereof to serve without bond as provided in said will presented by said Irving Merrill, the executor therein named.

ADDISON E. HERRICK, Judge of said Court.

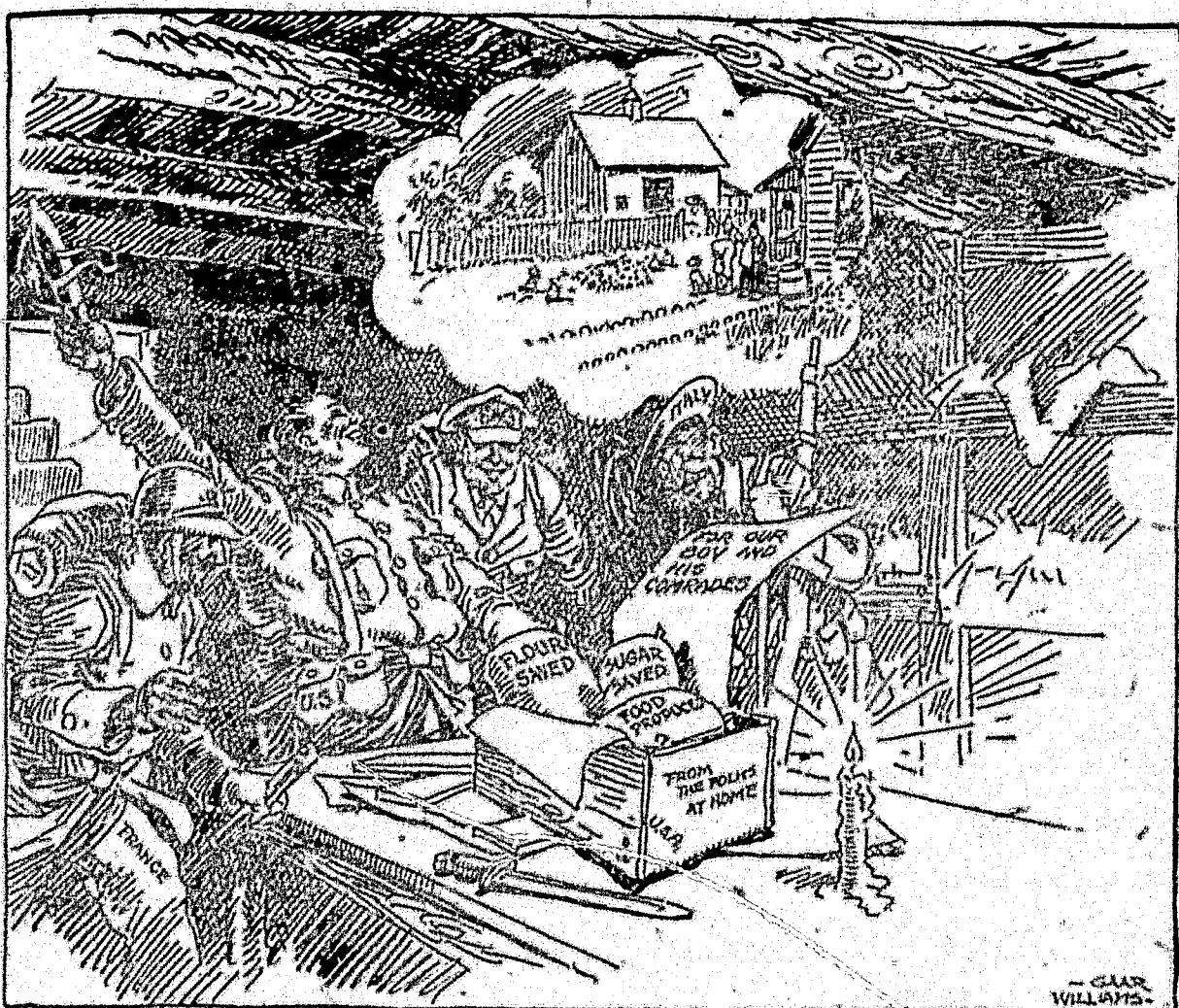
A true copy—attest: ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

8-1-18.

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Hannah E. Hall late of Andover in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of

A BOX FROM HOME



Drawn by Oscar Williams, Division of Pictorial Publicity.

Food savings of millions of Americans during our first year of war enabled this government to send enormous food shipments abroad for our fighting forces and the Allied nations. Our savings in cereals—out of a short crop—amounted to 154,800,000 bushels; all of which was shipped to Europe. We increased our meat and fat shipments 844,600,000 pounds. This was America's "box from home" to our army abroad and the civilians and military forces of the Allied nations.

SHARE OUR SUGAR WITH THE ALLIES

British Get Two Pounds a Month.
French, Pound and Half,
Italians One Pound.

GERMAN SUPPLY PLENTIFUL.

All Nations Permit Use of Sweetening for Home Preserving Purposes.

America's new sugar ration of two pounds a month per person is equitable when compared with the sugar ration enforced by rigid governmental orders in England, France and Italy, nations with which we are sharing sugar. Each Allied nation—in the matter of sugar consumption—is sharing on nearly equal terms the hardships imposed by greatly altered conditions in the world sugar situation.

Formerly classed as a luxury, sugar is now a war time essential. The fair and just division of this essential is in the hands of the various Allied food controllers.

The United States Food Administration has asked this nation to observe a voluntary sugar ration of two pounds per person a month. In the other countries at war with Germany sugar is one of the scarce articles on every menu—wherever in the households of both rich and poor, or in the hotels.

England today has a sugar ration of two pounds per month per person. In France the ration is a pound and a half and in Italy it is one pound a month. And the prices in allied countries are from two to three times as high as in America.

If you go to a hotel in England or France these days and order tea or coffee they serve absolutely no sugar with it. If you want sugar you must bring it with you.

In England it is allowable to use one-seventh of an ounce of sugar in the preparation of each luncheon. In France many persons carry little sacharine tablets about with them for use in hotels and in England rich and poor must take their sugar with them if they wish to have sweetened tea while visiting friends.

Before the war started France had 62,000 acres devoted to sugar production. By 1917 the French sugar acreage had decreased to 180,000 acres. Today the French man or woman with a sugar card has no assurance whatever that he or she will be able to actually buy sugar. To buy it, one must first find it.

Italy Has "State Sugar." Especially drastic regulations govern the use of sugar in Italy. Its manufacture, distribution and sale are closely controlled, and its part actually taken over by the state.

Saccharine is permitted to be sold and used as a substitute for sugar and the government manufactures a mixture of saccharine and sugar called "State Sugar," which is largely used.

German Sugar Ration Adequate. Germany, before the war, produced a great surplus of sugar and exported large quantities. Today the Germans have virtually gone out of the export business, but have plenty of cheap sugar for home use.

Wholesale prices prevalent in the Allied nations, according to information received by the United States Food Administration are as follows: England, 10 cents a pound; France, 12 cents; Italy, 25 cents.

While these high prices are being paid abroad the American wholesale price is being held at 7 1/2 cents.

OUR SAVED FOOD FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,000,000 Bushels Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Meat and Fat Shipments Increased by 844,600,000 Pounds.

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Allied peoples and to our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and 844,600,000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,400,000,000. This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad. Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program fostered by the Food Administration enabled the piling up of the millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of meat during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations amounted to \$1,400,000,000, all this food being bought through or in collaboration with the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918. The shipments of meats and fats (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.) to Allied destinations were as follows:

Fiscal year 1916-17... 2,169,500,000 lbs.
Fiscal year 1917-18... 3,011,100,000 lbs.

Increase 841,600,000 lbs.

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. This increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,233,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations have been:

Fiscal year 1916-17... 253,500,000 bushels
Fiscal year 1917-18... 310,900,000 bushels

Increase 57,400,000 bushels

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations were: Wheat 181,000,000 bushels and of rye 13,900,000 bushels, a total of 194,900,000 bushels.

The exports to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1916-17 were: Wheat 185,100,000 bushels and rye 2,800,000 bushels, a total of 187,900,000 bushels. In addition some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be therefore about 194,900,000 bushels, or a total of 184,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf," Mr. Hoover said. "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread."

"These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop. "I am sure," Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the northern hemisphere all of those people joined together against Germany have come through into sight of the coming harvest not only with wealth and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship."

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the houses, public eating places, food trades, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

A hoarder is a man who is more interested in getting his bits than in giving his bit.

THE HOME CIRCLE

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

WAR TIME RECIPES

Prepared by Prof. Frances R. Freeman, Home Economics Director, United States Food Administration, Orono, Maine

Chocolate Buckwheat Cookies, 1

1-3 cup fat
1-3 cup corn sirup
1-4 cup sour milk
1-2 teaspoon soda
1-2 teaspoon salt
3 cups buckwheat flour, or enough flour to make a stiff dough
2 tablespoons melted chocolate
1-2 teaspoon vanilla
Cream the fat and mix it with the sirup. Add the sifted dry ingredients, the chocolate, and the vanilla. Roll the dough thin cut it, and bake the cookies in a moderate oven.

Chocolate Buckwheat Cookies, 2

1-2 cup fat
1-2 cup molasses
1-2 cup corn sirup
2 tablespoons sour milk
1-2 teaspoon soda
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 cup buckwheat flour
1-3 teaspoon salt
1-2 teaspoon cinnamon
3 tablespoons melted chocolate
1 teaspoon vanilla
Cream the fat, add the molasses, the sirup, the beaten eggs, the milk, and the sifted dry ingredients. Then add the melted chocolate and the vanilla. Drop the mixture by small spoonfuls on a well greased pan. Flatten the cookies slightly with a fork dipped in cold water.

Peanut Butter Cookies

6 tablespoons fat
1-2 cup peanut butter
1 cup molasses
1 cup sour milk
1-2 teaspoon soda
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-2 teaspoon baking powder
3-4 cups buckwheat flour, or sufficient to make dough stiff enough to roll. Mix the ingredients in the order in which they are given, adding the sifted dry ingredients last. Roll the dough, shape the cookies with a small cutter, and bake them in a moderate oven.

Cornmeal And Rolled Oats Cookies

1 cup cornmeal
1 cup rolled oats
1 cup molasses
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup sour milk
1-2 cup fat
1-2 teaspoon soda
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 cup buckwheat flour
1-2 teaspoon nutmeg
1-2 teaspoon ginger
Heat the cornmeal, the rolled oats, the molasses, the salt, and the milk together, stirring the mixture constantly until it becomes a thick paste. Remove it from the fire, and add the fat and the sifted soda, flour, and spices. Allow the mixture to stand until it is cool. Roll it thin, cut it with a small cutter, and bake the cookies in a moderate oven.

Cocunut Drop Cookies

1-2 cup fat
1 cup corn sirup
1-4 cup sour milk
1-2 teaspoon soda
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-2 teaspoon baking powder
1-2 cup buckwheat flour
1-2 cup corn flour
1-3 cup cocunut
1-2 teaspoon vanilla
Cream the fat, add the sirup, and then the milk and the sifted dry ingredients. Add the cocunut and the vanilla last. Let the mixture stand for 20 minutes before baking, since it thickens on standing. Drop it by spoonfuls on a greased tin. Bake the cookies in a rather quick oven until they are a light brown. When fresh they taste somewhat like macaroons.

Rolls Oats and Buckwheat Drop Cookies

1-2 cup fat
1-2 cup molasses
1-2 cup corn sirup
1-3 cup sour milk
1-2 teaspoon soda
Salt
2 cups buckwheat flour
1-2 teaspoon each of nutmeg and cloves
1-2 teaspoon cinnamon
2 cups rolled oats
1-2 teaspoon vanilla
1-2 cup raisins
Cream the fat, add the liquids and the dry ingredients which have been sifted together. Then add the rolled oats, the vanilla, and the raisins. Drop the mixture by spoonfuls on greased pan, and bake it in a moderate oven.

Rolls Oats and Corn Flour Drop Cookies

1-2 cup fat
2-3 cup molasses

1-3 cup dark corn sirup
2-3 cup sour milk
1-2 teaspoon soda
1-2 teaspoon cinnamon
1-2 teaspoon nutmeg
1-2 teaspoon cloves
1 cup corn flour
2 cups rolled oats
1-2 cup ground peanuts
1 teaspoon vanilla
Cream the fat, add the liquid and the sifted dry ingredients. Then add the rolled oats, the peanuts, and the vanilla. Drop the mixture by spoonfuls on a greased pan, press each cookie into shape with a fork wet in cold water, and bake them in a moderate oven.

Oatmeal Pudding

1-4 cup pinhead oatmeal or rolled oats
1 cup boiling water
1-2 cups hot milk
2 tablespoons grated chocolate
5 tablespoons corn sirup
1 tablespoon butter
1 teaspoon vanilla
Salt
Cook the oatmeal or the rolled oats in the water for 20 minutes. Add the remaining ingredients, and turn the mixture into a greased baking dish. Bake the pudding in a moderate oven for one hour. Serve it with or without cream.

Molasses Cake

1-2 cup fat
1-2 cups molasses
1 cup boiling water
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-2 teaspoon soda
1-2 teaspoon ginger
1 cup corn flour
1 cup buckwheat flour
2 eggs
Cream the fat, and add the molasses and the boiling water. Add the sifted dry ingredients to the first mixture. Add the eggs last. Bake the cake in a loaf or in a shallow pan in a moderate oven.

MAINE FAIR DATES AND SECRETARIES

August 13, 15—Bridgton Agricultural Association, Bridgton, Howard W. Jones, Bridgton.

August 20, 22—Cornish. Leon M. Ayer, Cornish.

August 26, 28—Eastern Maine Fair Association, Bangor. Samuel T. White, Bangor.

August 27, 29—Houlton. Andrew J. Saunders, Houlton.

September 2, 4—Southern Kennebec, South Windsor. A. N. Douglas, South Windsor.

September 3, 5—Northern Maine Fair Association, Presque Isle. E. T. McGilchrist, Presque Isle.

September 3, 5—Hancock County, Bluehill. Norris L. Grisdell, Bluehill.

September 7, 9—East Somerset, Hartland. E. A. Wolber, Hartland.

September 10, 11—New Belfast Fair, Belfast. H. C. Russell, Belfast.

September 10, 12—North Penobscot, Springfield. I. R. Averill, Springfield.

September 10, 12—Oxford County, So. Paris. W. O. Frothingham, So. Paris.

September 10, 12—Maine State Fair, Waterville. R. M. Gilmore, Waterville.

September 10, 13—Central, Machias. F. S. Ames, Machias.

September 14—Cochranstown Agricultural, Monmouth. W. E. Reynolds, Monmouth.

September 17, 20—Maine State Agricultural, Lewiston. H. V. Wilson, Lewiston.

September 18, 19—Oxford North Agricultural Society. John P. Talbot, Andover.

September 21—Emden. Chester K. Williams, Emden.

September 24—West Washington, Cherryfield. W. S. Coffin, Cherryfield.

September 24, 26—West Penobscot, Exeter. E. L. Colbath, Exeter.

September 24—Richmond Farmers Club, Richmond. N. H. Skelton, Richmond.

September 25, 28—Franklin County, Farmington. George D. Clark, Farmington.

October 1, 2—Androscoggin County Fair, Livermore Falls.

October 1, 3—Four County Fair Association, Pittsfield. Fred H. Smith, Pittsfield.

October 1, 3—West Oxford, Fryburg. H. Walker McKee, Fryburg.

October 1, 3—Lincoln County, Danville. J. A. Perkins, Danville.

October 1—Greene Town Fair Association, Greene. W. O. Philbrook, Greene.

November 10, 21—Maine State Panological, Portland. E. L. White, Portland.

December 2, 4—York County Foultry Association, Sanford. L. C. Holmes, Sanford.

December 15—Bangor Poultry Association, Bangor. W. H. Northrop, Bangor.



WAR NEWS DIGEST

Stories of Activities and Conditions Throughout the United States and on the Battle Fronts, from Washington, D. C.

Policy of the War Labor Board. Right of Unemployed Workers to Bargain with Employers is Upheld by It. Better Conditions Sought.

The war labor policies heard last week so largely, it is announced, making it impossible to change rates of wages or working conditions in industry during the standardization of such pay and conditions for war work. The board does not seek to place restrictions on labor, but is striving to better conditions that will make for satisfaction and greater efficiency.

Elucidating its principles the war labor policies board is committed to the right of workers to organize into trade unions and to bargain collectively with their employers; continuance of existing union standards with the right of the workers to obtain better conditions, wages and hours under decisions of the national war labor board; equal pay for equal work, whether performed by men or by women; recognition of the basic eight-hour day where a law requires it but settlement of all questions of hours of work with due regard to government necessities and the welfare of the workers; maintenance of the maximum of production; due regard for labor standards, wages and other conditions in particular localities; the right of all workers to a living wage, insuring health and reasonable comfort.

Philip Frankfurter, chairman of the war labor policies board, makes this further explanation of the resolution of the board setting forth its principles: "Inasmuch as wage stability was recognized as the essential need by labor and by the government the purpose of the resolution was to prevent changes in the standards which had been created either through an adjustment board or the emergency fleet corporation, or the standard which governs the cotton mill adjustment board, but under no circumstances was it intended to prevent the lifting of wage scales in special instances up to the standard."

Great Storage Lumber Depot Opened at Gloucester, Va.

The war department has opened a great storage lumber depot at Gloucester, Va., to meet emergency demands of the army for lumber. Through its operation it is estimated that a yearly saving of approximately \$250,000 will be effected.

Wherever army construction in the past were required to buy additional lumber the purchases were made at yards in the immediate vicinity. The average increase in price for this material over the lumber originally purchased for the job would run from 10 to 12 per cent. By purchasing in large quantities and charging only for yard maintenance the greater part of this excess price is expected to be moved to the government.

A stock of from twelve to fifteen million feet of lumber will be carried, and it is estimated that the yearly turnover will amount to between fifty and sixty million feet. A fund of \$500,000 has been set aside by the war department for use by the construction division of the army as necessary working capital for the yard.

The army needs straw, says the bureau of markets, department of agriculture. Farmers are urged to bale the straw immediately after threshing, and the bureau of markets will help to market it if asked.

OVERSEAS HILL

Mrs. Henry Hastings was the guest of Mrs. Harry Lyon one day last week. Mrs. Mary O'Reilly from West Bethel was a guest at N. A. Stinson's, Friday night and Saturday. Mrs. O'Reilly graduated July 30 from the art department of the American Institute of Musical Methods at Ashland, Mass.

Mrs. Helen Peterson is visiting relatives in Waterville, Me.

Mr. Arthur Brown from Auburn, who volunteered for the service and who is now at Camp Devens, called on friends here recently.

Mr. Fred Wheeler and family from Bethel had called on friends here, Sunday.

Miss Alice Merrill has been visiting relatives at Bethel, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hutchinson moved to Bethel, Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Douglas.

WHAT PERU

Remembering our place on the moon.

H. L. Fuller has exchanged notes with Percy Frost. Hermon now has a fine cow.

Rev. Chubbuck held meetings here this morning and Sunday.

H. L. Fuller was badly torn by an oak leaf, recently while in the presence of Rev. Chubbuck.

Local school are preparing an interesting program for the benefit of Harry Love, who has been ill since last winter.

John Child has gone to Bethel to visit Mrs. H. L. Fuller.

KEEP CANNING, SUGAR OR NO SUGAR

Department of Agriculture Specialists Explain How to Preserve When Sugars Are Scarce

"Keep canning, sugar or no sugar," say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. If you can't get enough sugar for home canning put up your fruit without it. The products will keep perfectly until a time when more sugar is available or until a sugar substitute program has been worked out. Fruits put up in this way are excellent for pie filling and salads and may be used in desserts, puddings, ices, and cakes.

In canning fruit without sugar, can the product the day it is picked. Cut, stem, seed, and clean fruit by placing in strainer and pouring cold water over it. Pack the product carefully in hot glass jars or tin cans until full. Use a tablespoon, wooden ladle, or table knife for packing purposes. Pour boiling hot water over the product in the hot jar. Place rubbers and caps in position, not tight. If using tin cans, seal completely. Place in the sterilizer vat, or canner, and sterilize for the length of time given below according to the particular type of outfit used.

Minutes
Hot-water bath, homemade or commercial, 20
Water seal, 214°, 20
5 pounds steam pressure, 12
10 pounds steam pressure, 10
After sterilizing remove the filled containers. Seal jars; invert to cool and test the joints. Wrap in paper to prevent bleaching and store in a dry, cool place. If tin cans are used it will be found advantageous to plunge them into cold water immediately after sterilization to cool them quickly.

Homemade Fruit Juices, This Way, Can Go Sugarless Too

Homemade fruit juices take no sugar and may be used during the winter months in a variety of ways, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. One important use for fruit juices is in the making of jellies at a time of year when sugar or its substitutes may be more plentiful and when it is more convenient to do the work. In this way freshly made jellies may be available all through the winter.

Fruit juice may be pressed out of fruit by means of a cider press, special fruit press, or other improvised press; or they heated in a seal-proof kettle up to 110° F. The fruit juice may then be poured into ordinary hot jars, hot bottles, or tin cans, and handled by the same directions as those for canning of fruit itself. If poured into glass containers, it is suggested that the fruit juice be sterilized as follows:

Make a cotton stopper and press into the neck of the bottle and leave during the sterilization period. Set bottles in boiling hot water up to the neck of the bottle, sterilize the fruit juices for 40 minutes at a temperature of 165° F. Remove the product, press cork in top over cotton stopper immediately. If the cork fits well, no paraffin need be used. If a poor cork, it may be necessary to dip the cork in a melted solution of wax or paraffin. Fruit juices and apple cider when handled in this way will not "kiss in taste" and will keep fresh for future use.

Use Concentrated Sweetness of Fruit Instead of Sugar

Sweet fruit syrups require no sugar in the making and may be used in place of sugar in several ways in general cooking, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Apple syrup is especially good for cakes, hot biscuits, candies, and seasonings.

To make it add 5 ounces of powdered calcium carbonate to 7 gallons of apple cider. Powdered calcium carbonate (calcium carbonate of lime) or, to give it its common name, precipitated chalk, is low priced and harmless. Boil the mixture in a kettle or vat vigorously for five minutes. Pour the liquid into vessels, preferably glass jars or pitchers, allow to stand six or eight hours, or until perfectly clear. Pour the clear liquid into a preserving bottle. Do not allow sediment at bottom to enter. Add to the clear liquid one level teaspoonful of lime carbonate and stir thoroughly. This process is completed by heating down rapidly to a clear liquid. Use directly as sugar or easily thermometer test, raising its temperature up to 225° F. If a thermometer is not available, test and taste is referred to one seventh of the original volume. To determine whether the syrup is cooked enough test on for candy by pouring a little into cold water. If boiled enough it should have the consistency of maple syrup. It should not be cooked long enough to become like candy when tested.

When the test shows that the syrup has been cooked enough pour it into fruit jars, pitchers, etc., and allow it to cool slowly. When cooling is complete, seal the jars, and the preserved material will not settle properly and the syrup will be cloudy.

A good way to insure slow cooling is to seal the contents, full of syrup, in a wooden box or a wooden barrel of hot water or to place them in a boiling water.

The white sediment which settles out during cooking is called "malate of lime" and is a harmless compound of lime with the natural acid of the apple. When the syrup is cooled it should be stored in fruit jars, bottles, or jugs and crocks. Place the rubber and cap or cotton stopper or cork in position and tighten. Place the container in boiling hot water and sterilize for the length of time given below for the particular type of outfit used:

Minutes
Water bath, homemade or commercial, 214°, 15
5 pounds steam pressure, 10
10 pounds steam pressure, 8
Remove jars and tighten covers. Invert to cool, and test the joints. Store for future use. This recipe is for making syrup primarily for home consumption. If the product is to be sold, legal requirements as to labeling should be ascertained and complied with.

Save the "Makings" for Apple Pies—Add the Sugar Later

Plenty of apple pies are guaranteed for Americans next winter in spite of the sugar shortage. Housewives are going to save the windfalls in piefilling canned without sugar, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Apples canned by this method will be available later on when the sugar may be added or else may be sweetened with syrups and other sugar substitutes.

In canning apples for pie filling slice them immediately after paring into slightly salted cold water. Pack the product carefully in hot glass jars or tin cans until full. Use a tablespoon, wooden ladle, or table knife for packing purposes. Pour boiling hot water over the product in the hot jar. Place rubbers and caps in position, not tight. If using tin cans, seal completely. Place in the sterilizer, vat, or canner, and sterilize for the length of time given below according to the particular type of outfit used:

Minutes
Hot-water bath, homemade or commercial, 20
Water seal, 214°, 20
5 pounds steam pressure, 12
10 pounds steam pressure, 10
After sterilizing remove the filled containers. Seal jars; invert to cool and test the joints. Wrap in paper to prevent bleaching and store in a dry, cool place. If tin cans are used it will be found advantageous to plunge them into cold water immediately after sterilization to cool them quickly.

Corn Syrup Can Take Sugar's Place in Strongly Flavored Fruits

Corn syrup may be used in canning and in making jellies, jams, and marmalades and fruit butters, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Varying amounts of corn syrup are used with sugar. The syrup gives a modified flavor to products. So it should be tried out in small quantities at first to suit the family taste. It combines most satisfactorily with strong flavored fruits such as pineapple and cherries. The amount used must be determined by the kind of fruit and the strength of the syrup.

More Food-Drying Plants Needed, But Avoid Irresponsible Schemes

The United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Food Administration agree that establishment of more commercial plants for the drying of fruits and vegetables is highly desirable in the present emergency. Warning is given, however, against poor products and stock-selling schemes. Many inquiries regarding the extension of the drying industry, which is in its infancy in this country, are being received.

It is essential from the beginning to secure products of excellent quality. Government officials point out. Processes that do not give such products will lead to loss of capital and local discouragement and will retard the general movement.

The public is advised to beware of irresponsible and unscrupulous stock-selling schemes. Establishment of drying plants and manufacture of dry grade products require skill and experience, absence of which may damage the industry through flooding the market with inferior products.

Drying when properly done is recognized as an efficient means of conserving food. It requires no sugar. It is reported that the German Government has fostered the drying industry in that country.

MILK AND DISEASE

Dirty milk is often a great poison because it may contain germs of various diseases, according to the State Department of Health. Such milk frequently causes severe throat, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, diarrhea, typhus and other diseases. Children need fresh clean milk. In the year of the child welfare campaign which is part of the great national effort to win the war and to make the world safe for democracy after the war is over, every effort is being made by the authorities to insure that the milk which is distributed to the public is pure and safe in every respect.

EMPIRE GROVE CAMP MEETING

Two meetings of special importance are to be held on the Empire Grove Methodist Camp Grounds. The Epworth League Institute, August 6 to 10, and Annual Camp Meeting, August 10 to 15. Sunday, the 11th, is the connecting link between these two meetings and special speakers have been secured.

Rev. E. H. Brewster, pastor of High Street Methodist Church, Auburn, who is known as a speaker of rare ability, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and at 2 P. M., Rev. E. C. E. Dorion, associate editor of Zion's Herald of Boston, Mass., will speak. Dr. Dorion has never before been in this part of Maine and the people have an unusual privilege placed before them which should not be neglected. As the editor of one of the brightest and best religious papers published in this section of the country he has a message to be heard.

Following is the program for the Camp Meetings, Aug. 10-15.

Daily Order of Service
9:00 a. m. Devotions. Spiritual Life.
Rev. E. H. Post, Evangelist.
10:00 a. m. Sunday School Hour.
11:00 a. m. Morning Service.
1:00 p. m. Children's Hour.
2:00 p. m. Song Service.
2:15 p. m. Heart to Heart Talks—
"The Church" Series.

2:30 p. m. Sermons and Addresses.
6:15 p. m. Social Service—B. B. Holt.
7:15 p. m. Evangelistic Service.
Rev. E. H. Post, Evangelist.

SUBJECTS AND SPEAKERS
Saturday, August 10
7:15 p. m. Opening Service.
Rev. Kendall Burgess, Oxford.
Sunday, August 11

10:30 a. m. Sermon.
Rev. E. H. Brewster, Auburn.
2:00 p. m. Sermon.
Rev. E. C. E. Dorion, Boston.

7:00 p. m. Social Service.
Monday, August 12
10:00 a. m. Primary Department.
Mrs. E. M. Story.

11:00 a. m. Sermon.
Rev. F. M. Staples, No. Yarmouth.
2:15 p. m. The Church, an Institution.
2:30 p. m. Sermon.
Rev. C. C. Chayer, Lisbon.

Tuesday, August 13
Sunday School Day
10:00 a. m. Conference, Ministers & S. S. Workers.
Geo. B. Dean, D. D.

11:00 a. m. Sermon.
Rev. C. L. Baughart, Gorham, N. H.
2:15 a. m. Church and Home.
2:30 p. m. Address.
Rev. Geo. B. Dean, Philadelphia.

Wednesday, August 14
Temperance Day
10:00 a. m. Teacher Training.
Rev. C. J. Brown, Bangor.
State Supt. M. J. S. S.

11:00 a. m. Sermon.
Rev. H. H. Hathaway, West Paris.
2:15 p. m. Church and Community.
2:30 p. m. Temperance Address.
Mrs. Helen Richardson.

Thursday, August 15
Farmers and National Day
10:00 a. m. The Adult Department.
Rev. C. J. Brown.

11:00 a. m. Sermon.
Rev. H. O. MacGladwin, Berlin, N. H.
2:15 p. m. Why Go to Church?
2:30 p. m. Address, Food Conservation.
Prof. Leon B. Merrill, Orono.

Friday, August 16
Missionary Day
10:00 a. m. Mission in S. H.
Rev. A. B. Mass.

11:00 a. m. Sermon.
Rev. H. L. Nichols, Norway.
2:15 p. m. Why Join the Church?
2:30 p. m. Address, Mission.
Rev. A. B. Mass.

Saturday, August 17
Decision Day.
10:00 a. m. Sermon, Rev. A. B. Mass.
2:15 p. m. Why Support the Church?
2:30 p. m. Sermon.
Rev. I. A. Dean, Lewiston.

Sunday, August 18
Love Feast
9:00 a. m. Sermon, Rev. A. B. Mass.
10:30 a. m. Sermon.
Bishop J. W. Hamilton, Washington, D. C.

7:30 p. m. Closing Service.
Rev. E. H. Post, Bethel.
Bring Song Book, Come to Worship and to Work.

KEEP COOL

We will have some hot weather even in 1918 thanks the State Department of Health. In a recent bulletin the department points out the necessity of keeping cool in this hot weather, but of the more pressing necessity of keeping well. It calls attention to the many causes of heat prostration which occur during very hot spells. Many of these causes are due rather to conditions of bodily weakness, to overeating, nervous exhaustion and intemperance than to the heat alone.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN IS ONLY \$1.00 PER YEAR WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE. SUBSCRIBE NOW.

BRYANT'S POND

Roy M. Kersted and son of Greenville were in town, Sunday. Mr. Kersted, who was formerly station agent here, is now in the employ of Hollingsworth & Whitney at their plant near Moosehead Lake.

Benjamin Abbott and Clarence Perham are employed on a government job in Portland, which is in charge of F. A. Rumery.

Miss Eva M. Silver of East Woodstock died quite suddenly at the G. M. G. Hospital in Lewiston, Saturday. She was taken to the hospital on that day suffering severely from an attack of appendicitis. Miss Silver was 38 years of age and the daughter of Albert T. and Arvilla Silver.

Roy Green, the station agent of the Maine Central at East Bethel, is in town for a few days' vacation.

Work on the outside of the Allen house is nearly finished. A heating plant is to be installed, also electric wiring for lighting.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Freeman held their annual field day festival at the Craneston cottage grounds on Wednesday of last week. There was the usual large attendance and the day's outing was full of enjoyment.

Phillips Brooks, who has been taking a vacation from his duties on the Maine Central, returned to work Saturday. He has been assigned as operator at Lead's Junction.

Lewis H. Day of Portland was in town, Sunday, on a visit to his mother. He is now working for the government, painting vessels.

BONGO POND

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Inman and daughter, Mabel, and Mrs. Bryce Kimball were in North Waterford, Sunday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rob Kimball.

Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Eastman were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Abner B. Kimball.

Mrs. Bertha Kimball of Portland was a Sunday guest of her niece, Miss Ida Good.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Wilbur and two children are spending a few days at their father's, Roscoe Emery's.

Mr. J. S. Rich was a dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Abner B. Kimball, Sunday.

Miss Hazel Kimball of Waterford, who has been a guest of her grandmother, Mrs. B. E. Kimball, has returned home, and her sister, Miss Ida, is spending a few days' vacation.

Miss Colla Kimball is spending a few days in Bethel, the guest of Mrs. Will Lowe.

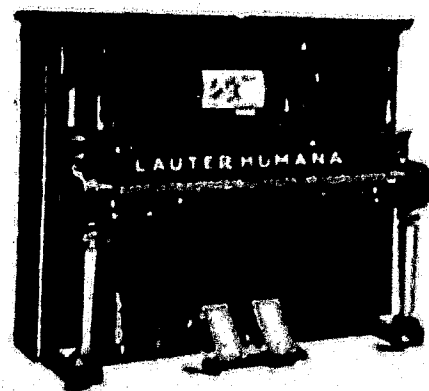
A party of fourteen trekked from "Hill's End," Mayville, by way of Bethel to the "Roost," Bongo Pond, last Saturday to visit Mr. Rich. Mr. Abner Chapman "toiled the ribbons."

They lunched in the summer house, later the younger members of the party went boating and bathing. The return trek was made after 4 o'clock, Mr. Chapman again at the ribbons.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Washington

By J. E. Jones

SAFEGUARDING UNCLE SAM'S MONEY

A statement recently issued by the War Finance Corporation makes it clear that practically no loans or advances are being made by the Government borrowers under the "exceptional cases" clause of the Act which created the War Finance Corporation. The policy of the corporation is to furnish assistance to the war industries through its banks. The Government Corporation declares that the public utility companies should have the cooperation of the communities in which they operate, and emphasis is laid upon the fact that it is the duty of the community to aid in the readjustment of these enterprises and institutions, in order that they may reestablish themselves in harmony with the changed conditions brought about by the war.

While it may not be a particular happy reflection, still the fact remains that the five cent car fare has "passed out" in many cities, and six and seven cent car fares have been adopted in order to meet the cost of operation and maintenance of the trolley lines. The War Finance Corporation declares that "Wherever the charges do not amount to adequate compensation for the service rendered, relief can be had only through the appropriate local authorities." The hope is expressed by the War Finance Corporation "that the local authorities will not doubt promptly, in case war relief is needed because of changed conditions, as it is clear that the soundness and efficiency of public utilities is intimately connected with the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war."

The substance of the statement authorized by the War Finance Corporation is all to the effect that the charges of lighting, transportation and power concerns must be regulated with reference to the necessary expenses of operation, and that increased charges must follow for the services of these concerns, just as it has occurred in the readjustment of prices for food stuffs, clothing and the essentials of life. The Government itself has raised the price of railroad transportation. A fair consideration of the words of the War Finance Corporation indicates that cities and towns must meet the condition in their own communities in a manner of fairness to all interests.

GETS DOWN TO "BRASS TACKLES"
In an official report to Congress the Comptroller of the Currency observes that in normal times the corporations of the country supplying heat, light, power and electric railway transportation for passengers and freight have been "favorite targets for sneers and criticisms of large parts of the public and the press." Comptroller Williams states that in some instances these sneers in our national life have not only deserted but have invited hostility. After recognizing the fact that there has too frequently existed a deep community-of-interests between local politics and the public service corporations, Mr. Williams gets down to the brass tacks of the situation, and he sets forth the necessity of maintaining the efficiency and credit of these enterprises throughout the country.

DEVELOPMENT
A letter written by C. A. Prentiss, of the United States Railway Administration, differentiates between "industrial activity" and "agricultural development," as it has been maintained by railroads. It is declared that the latter must be essentially curtailed, chiefly for the reason that owing to shortage of materials and supplies in long transportation, the industrial activity of this country is necessarily curtailed during the period of the war.

The Director General of Railroads, E. H. Clegg, and his advisory, are of opinion, however, that the agricultural activities of the railroads should be maintained, and Mr. Prentiss says that they should be allowed as much money for facilities in the South and Southwest this year as they had last year. But "last year" was a lean year. As a matter of fact the advertisements of the railroads advising people to "go west," which were so common in years by, are now missing from current literature. At least one of the biggest rail southern railroads, has closed its department entirely, and its locomotives have been transferred to other branches of the railway service.

There are many people who believe in the railroads that have heretofore tried an upland development work.

(Continued on page 2.)